

made beautiful losses its attractions—
the wife is found often in tears while
sighs from a grief-laden heart tell that
she lingers in the shadow of better
days to dread the terrible future with
a drunken husband.

Once he was good, and kind, and man-
ly. His eye never was clouded or
dazed in his look. His lips were not
dry and parched. His tongue was
not thick. His breath was not so poi-
son laden and offensive. He lived
other than in his throat.

If he would only listen to us. Once
we were very, very poor, even penur-
ious. But we worked and saved. We
saw what money could and would do
—that it bought pretty things for
places of dissipation and made them
attractive. And we saw that men
loved to be in attractive places. And
for fear we would be sick and without
money we worked. And to make our
home attractive we saved our earnings,
till at last we made a sanatorium more
beautiful than any room we ever saw,
and people asked how we did it?

By saving our earnings and putting
the money we might have spent in dis-
sipation, in pictures, paintings, carpets,
desks, sofas, tables, curtains, and lit-
tle works of art. Thus we gave em-
ployment to working men. We pur-
chased the result of other men's labor
with the result of our own. We en-
couraged mechanics and art workers,
made our home attractive. Every dol-
lar thus invested helped make a
wall between us and dissipation.

Once in Milwaukee, at a ball, a nice
young man refused to dance in the set
we were in because we were poor. He
was rich, or his father was. He thought
nothing of expending five, ten, twenty,
or even fifty dollars a night treating his
companions. He was popular with
girls and boys. Years passed. One
day a bloated faced man called at our
western office.

"Don't you know me?"

"No—and yet we have met some-
where!"

"Quite right. I know you in Mil-
waukee. Times have changed since
then. You have grown rich—I am
poor, and no one cares for me now.
I want some work—I have no money—
I have eaten nothing to-day."

"You are ———, but how
changed."

"Yes, I am he. And you will help
me won't you?"

"Have you a trade?"

"No—I never learned one."

"No one cares for you now—do you
care for yourself?"

"Don't ask me."

"Where are your old friends—the
boys you were so popular with?"

"Oh, they have gone to the devil, or
those who have not, have gone back
on me—quit me when I had no money.
But tell me how you got this fine of-
fice. When I knew you a few years
ago you were poor."

"Well, I'll tell you. What you in-
vested in dissipation I invested in
books, pictures and machinery. While
you squandered I saved. While you
didn't care, I did. When I cared for
myself, others cared for me."

"Well—I see it—but can you give
me work?"

"No, you are not in condition to
work. To give you a place I must dis-
charge a good man, who is sober and
trying to get along—this I cannot do."

Pardon this diversion, but we ran
into thinking of old times, and have
been counting up our boyish friends,
to know how many of them have suc-
ceeded, and the result makes us sad.

We do wish the workmen would
be more careful of their earnings—they
would be so much happier—have bet-
ter homes—be better loved, and we
should not have left another chapter
to have written as we have this Satur-
day Night.—Brick Pomeroy.

How Dictionaries are Made.

The great "Wörterbuch," or dictio-
nary of the German language, set on
foot by the Brothers Grimm, has now
reached about the midway of its com-
pletion. It is now seventeen years
since the first instalment appeared, and
its progress has been carried on contin-
uously and methodically ever since.
The work itself forms an important era
not only in the history of German lit-
erature, but in that of other European
nations also; and it is not uninterest-
ing to glance back over some particu-
lars of its origin and execution, as we
find them stated in a recent number of
the German periodical, the Garten-
laube.

In 1837 seven professors of Götting-
en University had to give up their
chairs and quit the territories of Han-
over on account of the part they took in
upholding the constitution against the
arbitrary measures of King Ernst.
Among these were Jacob and William
Grimm, both deeply skilled students
in philological lore, whose researches
had led them into much curious dis-
covery concerning the antiquities of
the German language. The leisure
which was now thrust upon them, and
their happy provided with a subject
of literary interest which their profes-
sional duties would never have left
them time to prosecute. At the sug-
gestion of the publishing firm of Wied-
mann, they undertook the compilation
of an exhaustive dictionary, which was
to embrace the history of every word
used in German literature since the
time of Luther inclusive, giving its or-
igin, its derivation and its different
applications and modifications as the
individual mind of different writers or
the changes of custom may have pro-
duced them; the *terminus ad quem* of
the range of inquiry being fixed at the
end of the third decade of the present
century. Some years after their expul-
sion from Hanover, the King of Prus-
sia gave the brothers Grimm seats in
the Academy of Sciences at Berlin;
and the first instalment of their dictio-
nary, which was published in 1852, had
thus the advantage of appearing with
more honor than if it had been issued
from their comparative retirement at
Cassel.

Fourteen years had been taken up;

with preparations for the work. The
result, as seen in this instalment,
fully justified the pains with which the
material had been collected and sifted.
The method pursued was this: The
brothers took a general survey of all
known authors, great and small, who
had contributed to German literature
since the era of the Reformation. They
then made application to a vast num-
ber of students throughout Germany,
requesting them to read such or such
books carefully and annotate or extract
for the purpose in hand. Many offer-
ed their services spontaneously; and
it was a proof of the national interest
excited by the project, that among the
volunteers were literary men of the
most diverse opinions, provinces, pro-
fessions and tastes. Jacob Grimm, in
his preface to the first published part,
enumerates no less than eighty-three
coadjutors in this way. Then special
directions were forwarded to each.
On a piece of prescribed size and shape
he was to set down each word which
struck him as employed by his author
in any way unusual, characteristic, or
for any reason worthy of attention;
and with it the passage, prose or verse,
in which it occurred.

After a while a mighty mass of ma-
terial poured into headquarters from east,
west, north, and south—about a million
of billets in all, it is roughly computed.
To sort them was the next business,
and to arrange them under alphabetical
heads. Two men, were thus employ-
ed during a period of six months,
working from early morning to late eve-
ning, collecting for each word the va-
rious citations applicable to it, and fas-
tening them in a bundle together, then
placing them in two enormous chests
ready for the further process of decid-
ing the proportions of quotations and
authorities to be retained, and tracing
chronologically and otherwise the
shades and transitions of meaning.
The genius and taste of individual writ-
ers had to be considered as influenc-
ing the value to be attached to their
testimony. Of the authors of the six-
teenth century with which the investi-
gation begins, the greatest weight is
attached to Luther, to Hans Sachs, and
to the remarkable satirist, Fischart,
who, indeed, for this early period of
the literature, is considered the most
valuable of all. The seventeenth cen-
tury, a period of stagnation, or rather
retrogression in Germany, owing to
the Thirty Years' War, furnishes no
more eminent authorities in the use of
language than Gryphius, Opitz and Le-
nau; while for the eighteenth century
the foremost rank is assigned to Les-
sing, Jean Paul, and Schiller. On the
whole, the three authors most care-
fully collated and analyzed for the
purpose of determining the changes and
legitimate uses of the written language,
are Fischart, Luther and Goethe.

For a time much doubt was enter-
tained as to the practical success of
the scheme. It was thought too vast
in its proportions to be carried out by
men who, like Jacob Grimm and his
brother, had other pressing literary
avocations to occupy their time, and
the appearance of the first part of it in
print was something of a surprise to
the skeptical. In 1854, however, a
whole volume was completed and pub-
lished; in 1860 a second made its
appearance; in 1862, a third. Soon
after this, Jacob Grimm, the chief
promoter and manager of the under-
taking, died; he had been preceded
a short time before by his brother, his
inseparable companion throughout al-
most the whole of life, but had labored
on with undiminished energy till, while
occupied with the word "Frucht," he
too was carried away.

Happily the impetus given by these
famous scholars did not die with them.
The undertaking was carried on with
vigor by contributors they had enlisted
in the task. Hildebrand of Leipzig,
Wiegand of Gießen and Moritz Heyne
of Halle, have had the chief hand
in it since. Professor Hildebrand is
now busily engaged with the letter K.

No similar work had previously ex-
isted in the literature of any other
nation. The great dictionary of the
Paris Academy came nearest to it,
perhaps, in importance; but then the
Paris dictionary was a record of words
in legitimate use only—a kind of state
book of the French language. The
labors of the Grimms were directed to
compilation of an historical repository
of words' present and past, in all their
changes. But the idea had worked by
example on other nations since. The
Dutch literati are engaged on a "Woer-
denboek der Nederlandse Taal," the
tenth volume of which appeared last
year; and the French Academy have
published two numbers of a "Diction-
naire Historique de la Langue Fran-
caise," which, however, since 1865,
has stood at the word "Actuellement."
Another French dictionary, by Littré,
on the same plan, is making rapid pro-
gress, having reached its twentieth
part and the word, "Porc." Of the
English dictionary projected on so
great a scale by Archbishop (then
Dean) Trench and the Philological
Society, we fear there is nothing but an
account of unfulfilled promise to be
recorded.

The German "Wörterbuch" has been
restricted throughout to the High Ger-
man dialect, the Low German being
left aside as material for a separate
dictionary; but during the progress of
the work a much more varied range of
the High German has been included
than was at first contemplated; the
spoken as well as the written language
has been taken into account. More-
over, the range of time has been ex-
tended backwards, many examples
being now taken from the mediæval
and Gothic forms. There is, conse-
quently, a defect of symmetry in the
work, and an inevitable incompleteness,
for the spoken uses of the language,
past and present, must needs be too
 manifold, too changing, and too evan-
escent to admit of perfectly faithful
registration. These, however, are but
small drawbacks to set against the
eminent merits of this grand monument
of German nationality.—Pall Mall Ga-
zette.

THE TOLEDO COMMERCIAL SAYS: "The
Dayton Ledger has an account of the
visit of a small party from that city to
the grave of Gen Harrison, at North
Bend, on the Ohio river, in which it is
that, after much research, they found
the ruins of the general's log cabin,
which was unfortunately destroyed by
fire several years ago. This cabin, in
which the general so long resided and
dispensed his hospitality to notable as
well as all humble citizens who visited
him from all parts of the globe, was
made historic during the exciting can-
vass for president in 1840; and the
humble dwelling of so good and brave
a man did much to promote him to the
presidency. We are further informed
that the visitors took away relics of
this celebrated log cabin, consisting of
portions of the hearth stone, around
which the general and his friends, the
early pioneers, had gathered around a
cheerful log fire and recounted their
adventures.

It is true that a portion of the Har-
rison mansion was originally built of
logs, but to this was added a large
frame structure, the whole being clap
boarded and painted white, which gave
a uniform external appearance, and to-
gether constituted a comfortable, and
for the time in which it was built, a pe-
culiar mansion having none of the pec-
uliarities of pioneer historic.

The log cabin made historic during
the exciting campaign of 1840, was a
mythical one originating in the brain
of a writer for the Baltimore Republi-
can, a democratic journal, who, as a
sneer at Gen Harrison's unfitness for
the presidency, said the best way to
gratify his ambition and turn his atten-
tion from the White House, would be to
put him in a log cabin and give him a
barrel of cider, which would entirely
satisfy him. It was from this alone
that all talk about log cabin and hard
cider, in the campaign of 1840, sprang,
and not from the dwelling in which
Gen Harrison actually lived.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Episcopal Church—Rev. G. W. TIMMONS, rector.
Services every Sunday at the usual hours.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. WILLIAM LYNCH, pas-
tor. Morning service, 10 a. m., evening 7 1/2 o'clock.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. L. WILLIAMS, pastor. Morn-
ing service, 10 1/2 a. m., evening 7 1/2 o'clock.
German Reformed—Rev. H. KORTHEUER, pastor.
Service at 10 o'clock, morning.
Evangelical Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P.
J. EYEN, pastor. 10 a. m., 3 1/2 o'clock p. m.
St. Joseph's, Catholic—Rev. Father VENTURA.
Morning service 10, and 3 p. m.—every Sunday.—
a. m., none p. m.
St. Mary's, German Catholic—Rev. Father LAIS.
Services at 10 a. m.

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F. & A. Masons meet at their hall, Mill street, ev-
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mons, Subpoenas, Constables' sales, also, Lic-

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